

al be discussed below (relative to the rotational orientation of the long axis of a tape element).

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 10 and ending on line 21, with the following amended paragraph:

Wz Mounted by suitable and conventional attaching structure 56 (see Figs. 1 and 2), adjacent the outer end (the left end in Figs. 1, 2 and 3) of tape element 52, is a right-angular tape end device 58 which includes a downturned lateral projection 58a that generally occupies a plane 60 which is approximately at a right angle relative to the part 58b of this end device which is directly secured to the outer end of the tape element. Plane 60 is generally at a right angle relative to previously-mentioned plane 54. In most conventional measuring tapes of the type now generally being described and illustrated, the end device is permitted a certain amount of back and forth, confined, translational motion, and such is indicated by arrows 62 in Fig. 1. This play in the actual position which the end device assumes relative to the outer end of the tape element accommodates use of the tape for measuring distances either from an outside or inside surface of workpiece, as is well recognized and understood in the practice of using such tapes.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 1 and ending on line 13, with the following paragraph:

CB It is to solve the difficulty encountered many times and by many users of such tape measuring devices, involving the propensity of the downturned portion 58a in device 58 to slip away from the far surface of a workpiece whose length, or along whose length,

some measurement is being made that the present invention steps in with a resolution. This kind of problem often arises where the person using the tape is making a measurement which is well out of arm's reach of the position of element 58 under conditions with the tape extended so as to make the required measurement. It can come about from a number of instability inducing factors, such as slight translational and/or rotational and/or angular motion that occurs in the tape as the same is being drawn to full extension and positioned properly. The consequence, of course, is that the end slips away frequently, and the measurement cannot be made until the tape is stabilized. Often the only way to stabilize a tape turns out to be to require the presence of another person to hold this outer end of the tape securely in place until the measurement is made.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 14, and ending on page 10, line 3, with the following paragraph:

Looking especially now at Figs. 2-6, inclusive, Fig. 2, wherein there is presented a somewhat ovate/circular dash-double-dot line, helps to illustrate generally the environmental location and positioning of the preferred embodiment of this invention when it is mounted in place on the outer end of the tape measure, and specifically mounted herein on the downturned lateral extension 58a in end device 58. In this setting, one can see that the device of this invention, in such a position, generally has a perimeter which circumsurrounds the long axis of tape element 52, which long axis is shown at 64 in Figs. 2, 3 and 5. As will become apparent shortly, the specific embodiment of the present invention now being described, when generally in place (as suggested by the

dash-double-dot lines in Fig. 2) on the outer end of tape 50, is disposed to be capable of securely gripping (including small-area, nearly point-contact gripping as illustrated by the moved-position rectangles mentioned above in relation to Fig. 8) the far side surface in a workpiece, almost no matter what the modest rotational orientation is of tape element 52.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 8, and ending on line 20, with the following paragraph:

Looking specifically at several structural features of device 66, the same includes a generally planar, circular body, or body expanse, 66a whose perimeter is formed with an angularly disposed, generally continuous, annular rim structure 66b, also referred to as a perimeter structure. Perimeter structure 66b circumsurrounds previously-mentioned tape-element axis 64, and includes a linear/arcuate array, or line-like arrangement, of tooth-like projection elements 66c. Elements 66a are also referred to herein as being arranged in a line-following, long-path array. With device 66 in place, and here referring especially to Fig. 3, one can see that the device is positioned in such a fashion that the teeth, or projection elements, 66c are aimed inwardly toward tape element 52. Thus, they are appropriately oriented for gripping the far surface of a workpiece that is to be measured using the combination of tape 50 and device 66. Fig. 7 is now referred to as an illustration of this operational/use condition, wherein a measurement procedure is illustrated in relation to workpiece 67.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 21 and ending on page 11,

line 11, with the following paragraph:

Al
Formed in any suitable fashion, and generally centrally within, body
expanse 66a is a punched-out, elongate ribbon 66d (see particularly Figs. 4, 5 and 6)
which has been punched to displace it from the plane of expanse 66a, and in a direction
which is toward the direction that teeth 66c point. This ribbon forms, with remaining
portions of the body expanse, a channel 66e which is adapted to receive the downturned
lateral extension 58a in end device 58 in tape 50. The exact configurations of ribbon 66d
and channel 66e (collectively a mounting structure) can take on various selectable shapes
and configurations, depending upon the exact structure of the particular kind of tape
measure with respect to which the device of this invention is intended to be used.
Preferably, this mounting structure is designed in such a fashion that the downturned end
of a tape end device, such as lateral extension 58a, with which the device of the
invention is to be used, can be appropriately received and positioned in a snap-fit and
measurement-ready kind of fashion. Figs. 3 and 7 illustrate such an attached condition for
device 66 on tape 50.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 12, line 16, and ending on line 22,
with the following new paragraph:

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Yet another modified form of the invention is one wherein there are two
diametrically arranged linear arcs of projecting teeth, which arcs lie along the left and right
sides of device 66 as such is pictured in Fig. 5. In particular, the arcs lie between lines 71,